

APPENDIX B

NATIONAL OBJECTIVES FOR THE MONTANA COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT PROGRAM

Under the Federal Housing and Community Development Act, the primary objective of the CDBG Program is “the development of viable urban communities by providing decent housing and a suitable living environment and expanding economic opportunities, principally for persons of low and moderate income.”

Montana CDBG funds are intended for the support of community development activities that are directed toward specific national objectives. The national objectives for the CDBG program follow.

NOTE: *In response to Ranking Criterion 1, CDBG grant applicants are asked to describe one national objective for the CDBG program is that is appropriate and pertinent to the proposed project.*

- a. The elimination of slums and blight and the prevention of blighting influences and the deterioration of property and neighborhood and community facilities of importance to the welfare of the community, principally persons of low and moderate income.
- b. The elimination of conditions that are detrimental to health, safety, and public welfare, through code enforcement, demolition, interim rehabilitation assistance, and related activities.
- c. The conservation and expansion of the Nation's housing stock in order to provide a decent home and a suitable living environment for all persons, but principally those of low and moderate income.
- d. The expansion and improvement of the quantity and quality of community services, principally for persons of low and moderate income, which are essential for sound community development and for the development of viable urban communities.
- e. A more rational utilization of land and other natural resources, and the better arrangement of residential, commercial, industrial, recreational, and other needed activity centers.
- f. The reduction of the isolation of income groups within communities and geographical areas and the promotion of an increase in the diversity and vitality of neighborhoods through the spatial deconcentration of housing opportunities for persons of lower income and the revitalization of deteriorating or deteriorated neighborhoods.
- g. The restoration and preservation of properties of special value for historic, architectural, or aesthetic reasons.
- h. The alleviation of physical and economic distress through the stimulation of private investment and community revitalization in areas with population out migration or a stagnating or declining tax base.
- i. The conservation of the Nation's scarce energy resources, improvement of energy efficiency, and the provision of alternative and renewable energy sources of supply.